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Populus foliis subrotundis, etc. var. υ Linn. Hort. Cliff. 460. 1737.

Populus alba β Haller. Stirp. Helv. 156, 1742.

Populus alba α *canescens* Ait. Hort. Kew. 3: 405. 1789.

Populus alba Willd. Berl. Baumz, 227. 1796.

Populus canescens J. E. Sm., Fl. Br. 3: 1080, 1804. Engl. Bot. t. 1619. Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 802, 1805. Reichenb Icones Fl. Germ. 11: 30, t. 617, 1849.

Populus albo-tremula Krause, Jahrb. Schles. Gesell. 130, 1848; Wesm. in D. C. Prodr. 16: 2 pt. 325, 1858.

The gray Poplar is found extensively in cultivation: it is readily recognized by its greenish gray bark and thick branches. The latter usually stand at an angle of 60° more or less from a vertical line. In this respect *P. canescens* differs much from the true white Poplar.

III. POPULUS ALBA BOLLEANA.

Populus alba var. Bolleana. Masters, Gard. Chron. 18:556. f. 96, 1882.

This form is found occasionally in cultivation. I have observed several trees about Washington, D. C. where Dr. E. L. Greene called my attention to them. The color of the bark of trunk and branches approach nearly that of *P. alba.* The normal leaves are ovate-acute, 5-8 cm. in length, irregularly dentate or sometimes lobed; the leaves of the rootshoots are much larger than in the true *P. alba.* These leaves are fully 1 dm. in length and somewhat broader; the five primary lobes are variously toothed, incised or lobed.

Washington, D. C.

Bird Notes.

WALTER L. HAHN.

The following notes have no relation to one another and, in themselves, may be of little value to science. A large number of observations on the changes taking place in our fauna would, however, form a basis for important biological deductions.

No such mass of data exists, party because the observations have not been made on a large scale, but principally because there has been no ready means of recording them. We are far behind the British people in number of journals of a local nature devoted to natural history, and the writer believes that the *Midland Naturalist* has an important mission to fulfill in serving as a medium for the publication of notes of local interest as well as in the articles of broader scope.

THE RED-SHAFTED FLICKER IN EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The red-shafted flicker is a resident of the plateau region of western North America, its range extending east to the Black Hills. It was observed October 3, 1909, by Prof. M. F. Hoopes, of the Springfield State Normal School, and the writer about one mile west of Springfield, South Dakota.

Two of the birds were seen flying from a fence to a wooded ravine a short distance away. They were in company with a number of golden-shafted flickers and the difference in color was very noticeable, as they were flying near the ground, in a good light, and at a short distance from the observers. Another flicker of this race was seen on the evening of October 5, flying over the campus of the Normal School. Means of securing the specimen's were not at hand on either occasion but there can be no question as to their identity.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW AT MITCHELL, INDIANA.

Butler's Birds of Indiana says of the occurrence of this bird in the state, "Summer resident in lower Wabash Valley, at least as far north as Knox County. Breeds. In that region it is not uncommon." I know of no published record for any other locality in the state.

During the summer of 1907 one or more pairs of these birds were resident in the woods in the vicinity of University Farm, three miles east of Mitchell. Their characteristic song was heard by the writer nearly every evening during the late spring and early summer. The farmers of the vicinity also noticed it and commented upon its resemblance to the Whip-poor-will. They stated that they had never heard it previous to that year.

IS THE MOCKING BIRD EXTENDING ITS RANGE?

Several facts seem to indicate that the mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) is extending its range and becoming more numerous in Southern Indiana. McAtee* states that it was rare at Bloomington from 1882-1886 and common from 1901-1903. The earliest date on which it was seen during the latter period was March 24, 1901.

The writer also observed the species at Bloomington from 1901-1903 and again in 1908, and believes that it was more abundant during the latter year. Certainly it has extended the period of its yearly residence. Dr. Charles Zeleny, now of the University of Illinois, saw it and heard its song about the last of January, 1906, the exact record being lost.

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*Birds of the vicinity of the University of Indiana, Proc. Ind. Acad. Science, 1904, p. 157.

The writer identified it at this station February 19, 1908, and it became common that year before the end of March.

In southeastern Indiana this species has been recorded as a rare summer resident. I am unable to say positively whether it occurred on the farm where I lived during the decade ending with 1899, but it certainly was not common. It has increased in numbers steadily during the past six years or more and is now one of the most abundant, and certainly one of the most conspicuous birds of the vicinity. During a visit to the old farm in the latter part of June, 1909, mocking birds were seen in trees of ripening cherries more frequently than any other species. One pair was nesting in a grape arbor not more than ten yards from the door of the farm house and nearer than that to a much used walk. Another pair had a nest in the garden only a short distance from the first. Other nests were not located although there were more than two pairs of the birds in the immediate vicinity.

They were also seen at several places from one-half mile to three miles from the farm mentioned above.

A Boulder of Jasperite.

A. M. Kirsch.

South Bend, Indiana, is a most interesting locality with reference to the glacial period in Geology. It is here that three great lobes of ice terminated, viz: the Lake Michigan Lobe, the Saginaw Lobe and the Erie Lobe; and for this reason, we find here rock material mingled from three very far removed localities.

The northern edge of the Erie Lobe piled up the moraines represented by the hills which run parallel with the St. Joseph River between South Bend and Mishawaka, and run almost in a straight line east and west. The material for this lobe was brought here from Ontario, Canada.

The Saginaw Lobe terminates north of the St. Joseph River, about two miles northeast of South Bend and one mile east of Notre Dame University. Its material was brought here from northeastern Michigan and vicinity.

The Lake Michigan Lobe piled up the hills lying to the west of the St. Joseph River. They may be seen best near Bertrand on the Indiana-Michigan line, some four miles northwest of Notre Dame; by remnants, these hills can be traced southwards as far as a point west of St. Mary's Academy, one mile west of the University.

Different kinds of soil may be found within a radius of a few miles of Notre Dame; in the same gravel-pit even, there may be found boulders or pebbles brought here from the north, northeast or northwest, and commingling of this material has given to this locality a soil which is a puzzle to the uninitiated. The flora and in particular the plant species